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Disarmament talks bog down again on U.S. rigid conditions

By Kumar Goshal

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER announced on Aug. 21 "a significant change" in Washington's approach to suspending nuclear weapons tests. He said that U.S. delegation chairman Harold Stassen at the London disarmament conference was authorized to propose a two-year halt to weapons tests "under certain conditions and safeguards."

These amounted to a demand for Soviet acceptance of the U.S. package deal on disarmament, including "a permanent cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and installation of inspection systems" before this "first step" of halting nuclear weapons tests would be initiated. The five-month-old London disarmament conference has bogged down on precisely these "conditions and safeguards."

OPPOSING VIEWS: Last month the disarmament conference reached an impasse over two points of view which seemed irreconcilable. The Soviet Union continued to insist upon an internationally inspected suspension of nuclear weapons tests for a two- or three-year period, "with a view to subsequent agreement on other disarmament measures." Declaring that "the ending of tests would undoubtedly create more favorable conditions for solving all other disarmament problems." Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin said that, after this "independent step, . . . efforts will be continued to work out both an agreement on partial disarmament and also a

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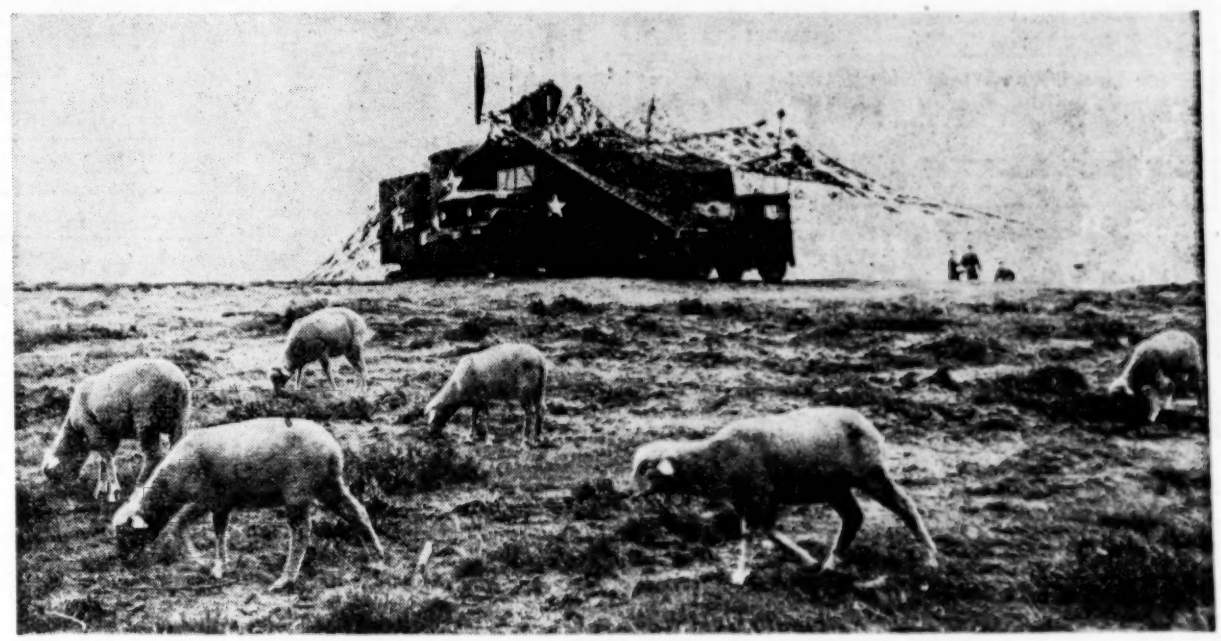

ELEGY IN A GERMAN PASTURE AND U.S. ARTILLERY POST
Little boy blue, come blow your horn. Radar's in the meadow; the gun's in the corn. Where are the disarmers to help the sheep? Sitting in London fast asleep.

Lancaster in London Daily Express
"I remember when I was a tiny girl—some 47 Disarmament Conferences ago."

PREPARING FOR AN EPIDEMIC

Fallout could be cause of flu virus

By Elmer Bendiner

EACH SEPTEMBER thousands of tourists return from overseas, children go back to school and the weather cools, but this year those three annual developments had authorities braced as for a hurricane. It was feared that tourists would bring home with them the virus of Asiatic flu, that children would quickly spread it among themselves in classrooms or play-yards, that with the first cool spell large numbers of Americans would succumb to the pandemic—a world-wide epidemic.

If it comes this fall the country will be largely unprepared. Though six companies are turning out anti-flu vaccine, barely 12,000,000 doses will be available by October and most of these are slated for the military forces and people in essential services. Not until February is there expected to be enough vaccine to immunize a substantial part of the population, 60,000,000.

FROM FALLOUT? The new flu virus was first noted last April in Hong Kong where 10% of the population quickly fell ill. It was said to have been carried by travelers from China but none could be certain of its origin. It was clearly a new flu virus, different from all previously known types. It seemed to be far less lethal than other varieties but medical men were cautious about predicting what it might turn into as the pandemic got under way. Few deaths were reported in Hong Kong but no immunity acquired to other forms of flu was proof against the new virus.

How it was born was a matter for speculation. But as the disease quickly spread to Japan, the Pacific islands, the Far and Middle East, a biochemist and virus physiologist in England said it might possibly be traced to the radioactive fallout from bomb tests. Dr. Norman W. Pirie, head of the bio-chemistry department at the British government's experimental station in Rothamsted, England, wrote to the British medical weekly **Lancet** in June:

"Viruses share with more elaborate organisms the ability to mutate under the influence of radiation. Mutations in all organisms are more likely to be detrimental than advantageous but the probability of advantage becomes greater, the simpler the organism. It is among the viruses, therefore, that increased radiation is most likely to lead to an improvement in performance. One aspect of improved performance is the ability to circumvent the specific immunity of the population that is being attacked. And

(Continued on Page 6)

STERNS IN PRAGUE DENOUNCE MORROS

Lawyer calls 'Col.' Abel a Soviet Nathan Hale

RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL, alleged Colonel of the Soviet Secret Police, last week was taken from New York's Federal Detention Headquarters to meet his court-appointed lawyer in a U.S. Commissioner's office and then have lunch at the Federal Court House. The unusual courtesy was arranged by Judge Matthew Abruzzo to put both men at their ease, he explained.

The lawyer, William J. Donovan, is a former Naval Intelligence officer who served as assistant prosecutor in the Nuremberg war crimes trial. Even before meeting his client, Donovan told reporters: "A careful distinction should be drawn between the position of the defendant and people such as Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs." He said that as an American he hoped his government had men like Abel "on similar missions in many countries of the world," and added that "there are many statues of Nathan Hale in the United States."

Donovan said after his lunch with Abel that the alleged spy seemed concerned largely about his paintings left in the studio otherwise loaded with spy paraphernalia. Donovan agreed to take charge of the art works for which Abel had a "sentimental" attachment. Trial is set for Sept. 16.

TALL TALES: Federal authorities had apparently overlooked a storeroom of Abel's located on the same floor as the studio. They searched it last week and found very little that was unusual except a sheaf of notes entitled: "That You Cannot Mix Art and Politics." All incriminating evidence had apparently been kept on plain view in the studio by the man described as a master-spy.

Meanwhile the alleged master counter-spy Boris Morros told investigators of the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he had been ordered by Soviet superiors to plant an agent in Cardinal Spellman's office, that 55 U.S. business firms were fronts for espionage and that he was asked for "compromising" information on U.S. officials including President Eisenhower. Morros appeared briefly on the Ed Sullivan TV show and was slated to testify before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, but the Justice Dept. frowned on all committee appearances at this time.

In Prague Martha and Alfred K. Stern, implicated by Morros, said they had taken Paraguayan nationality and had left Mexico on Paraguayan passports. Stern called Morros' charges "fantastic," said he hadn't seen him in 12 years. U.S. pressure on Mexican authorities threatened to force him and his family back to the U.S., Stern said. Of Morros Stern said: "What a reflection on the government of the U.S. that it is building up such a sordid character, trying to make him a hero to the American people. We believe that this character is furthering the spy hysteria in the U.S. so that war budgets can be passed, disarmament conferences torpedoed and peaceful coexistence deferred."

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THE MAIL BAG

Poor Boris

PASADENA, CALIF.

Boris Morros says he received no money from the Russians, spent $2,000,000 of his own money on his espionage work and is now broke.

Morros will now undoubtedly recoup his losses by writing a best-seller, "I Was Shy After Working For The FBI." Or, perhaps, a movie script entitled, "I Worked for Hoover and Got Cleaned."

Olive Vine Knitt

Natural Childbirth

PARK FOREST, ILL.

In Anne Bauer's story from Paris on "Painless Childbirth", I should like to correct the statement that same did not become a reality until 1950 and was discovered in the Soviet Union.

I want to draw your attention to the publication in London of the books "Natural Childbirth" in 1933 and "Revelation of Childbirth" in 1942 by Dr. Grantly Dick Read. He was already then teaching and propagating the practice of natural childbirth.

I myself became a State Certified Midwife in London in 1947, taught natural childbirth and experienced it since during the birth of my child.

H. Brotman

For Detroiters

DETROIT, MICH.

I'd like to make this appeal to every radical and socialist-minded reader of the GUARDIAN in Detroit:

Please don't vote for Louis C. Miriani for Mayor in the Sept. 10 primary election. Please vote for Sarah Lovell.

The present Cobo administration is the enemy of everything you stand for. It is the tool of the corporations and the racist "improvement associations," and the foe of labor and the Negro people. If elected, Miriani will continue the Cobo policies that you oppose. As the Detroit **Free Press**, which supports Miriani, said on June 14:

"In general, he [Miriani] has supported every major program instituted by Mayor Cobo and, through his council leadership, has been the 'whip' by which other council members have been drawn, not always completely, into line."

This remains the truth even though Walter Reuther and James R. Hoffa persuaded the CIO and AFL to endorse this conservative Republican.

Sarah Lovell, on the other hand, is the only socialist candidate for Mayor. She tried to get the labor movement here to run its own independent slate for city office. She tried to get the radical groups here to run candidates of their own and form a socialist electoral bloc in this election. She is the only standard-bearer for socialism and an independent labor party running for Mayor and the only one raising the peace issue, the only one supporting a Negro candidate for Council (William T. Patrick Jr.).

Please don't be swayed by previous prejudices against the Socialist Workers Party, whose endorsement Mrs. Lovell accepts. If you want to demonstrate opposition from the left against big business politics in this election, the only way you can do it at the polls Sept. 10 is by voting for Sarah Lovell.

Rita Shaw

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(AP)—The Pennsylvania Veterans of Foreign Wars asked the United Nations today to investigate the possibility that Red China or Soviet Russia launched Asiatic flu germs in the free world.

—Binghampton **Press**, 8/16

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with every entry. Winner this week: G. Marcley, Binghampton, N. Y.

Back the Dems

MANTON, MICH.

I am still as strongly opposed as ever to the idea of a third party. It cannot win. I know that the Republican Party is useless and as of today the Democratic Party is not much better. Our only chance for progress is for all progressives to work actively in the Democratic Party until we can carry elections without the South. Sen. Wayne Morse should be the next Democratic candidate.

Loren N. O'Brien

East Texas needs

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

A Texas-sized thanks to all the Guardian Angels who are responding so generously to Mrs. Grace Koger's recent appeal for clothing. Acknowledgements may be temporarily delayed because the Kogers are recently from the bedside of a seriously ill son who has just been released from a Galveston hospital.

As an East Texas-born Negro, I know something of the poverty there as well as the humiliating experiences, the frustrating handicaps and, yes, the dangers which my people must constantly face in that section of the Deep South. I also know something of the earnest hopes and fervent prayers for a new day—a day when we will no longer be denied many of the simple human rights which most Americans take for granted.

But best of all, I know (first-hand, too) about the tremendously effective job now being done in many East Texas communities toward (as poet Don West expressed it) "building new bridges on the road to the rich green valleys of the new earth." During the past two years, I have on several occasions taken time from my San Antonio pastorate to return home and take part in this most interesting and successful struggle for a better and more abundant life. There, largely through the experienced guidance of veteran organizer Harry Koger, many volunteer community leaders, both colored and white, are helping to unite the people in this rapidly growing people's grass-roots movement which other sections of the oppressed South might do well to take lessons from. In my opinion, it is one of the most important down-to-earth movements in the South today.

Any contribution large or small will be thankfully received and wisely used. Anyone wishing to help in supporting this latest bid for freedom from fear and insecurity may do so by contacting Harry Koger, Route 3, Longview, Texas.

(Rev.) John De Leon Walker

It'll never be earlier

ERWIN, TENN.

In all the big newspapers in mid-November, 1929, (just after the big cotton-mill massacre of pickets at Marion, N. C.) there appeared the news that the chiefs of the American Federation of Labor had met in Washington to pledge an aggressive unionization campaign for the whole South.

When do we start?

Ernest Seeman

Deaf Smith wheat

CHICAGO, ILL.

There is not a single bread on the market fit to eat. Bread is supposed to be the Staff of Life. A better name would be the Staff of Death.

Get a hand-mill; buy Deaf Smith County organically-grown wheat; make your own bread. It will cost you one-fourth of what the grocery charges. It will be the right Staff. Thousands are doing it. Cheerio.

(Dr.) N. S. Hanoka

Vie Nuove, Rome

"I didn't catch your name."

Take the Fifth

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Detroit **News** of Aug. 7th quotes Father Hubert Shittler at Fordham U. as stating, "Since the Russians are known crooks I would drop the A-bomb if war started since it is our duty to defend ourselves and our ideals."

This raises an interesting question: Just what are the ideals of the clergyman—who is supposed to be preaching the doctrines of the Gentle Jesus who said "love one another," "return good for evil" and who told us to "forgive not 7 times but 70 times"?

The padre's ideals seem to be burning at the stake those who do not accept the dogmas of the Roman church.

Perhaps the Draft Boards are making a mistake in exempting clergymen from the draft. There must be enough of these strong healthy young celibates running around with their collars on backwards to make up at least three military divisions.

If there be any of the clergy who have conscientious scruples against engaging in war—they could be entitled to "TAKE THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT"—"Thou Shalt Not Kill"—as a justification for exemption.

Karlos Camos

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REPORT TO READERS

'Dear C. & F.W.'

JUST ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO this month a letter came in to the GUARDIAN office which started out this way:

"Dear Comrade and Fellow Worker for Peace, Socialism, One World and Scott Nearing for the American Lenin . . ."

"I am a dilapidated, broken down old cull, living on borrowed time, about ready for the boneyard, 80 years of age, just a few days ahead of the undertaker and only living to save funeral expenses."

The writer was Frank Lefferts of Boston, one of the very first names, other than Joe Hill's own, mentioned in playwright Barrie Stavis' notes to his Joe Hill play, **The Man Who Never Died**, published in 1954. Frank Lefferts was a "jawsmith" (organizer) for the Industrial Workers of the World and the union newspaper, **The Industrial Worker**, for Jan. 29, 1910, told how he and another jawsmith named Shea came down from Los Angeles to organize a San Pedro local with 39 charter members.

JOE HILL WAS A MEMBER of the San Pedro Local. When the copper-bossed State of Utah executed him with dum-dum bullets in November, 1915, for a murder he didn't commit, he was buried with the button of the San Pedro local in his lapel.

Frank Lefferts bunked with Joe Hill in San Pedro. In voluminous correspondence with Stavis after the play was published in book form, the old "jawsmith" recalled events of 40 years earlier as if they had happened the day before.

"Joe and myself worked as longshoremen in San Pedro. . . . We went 50-50 on the food for dinner and I did the cooking . . .

"The Panama Canal was nearing completion and I shall never forget what Joe used to say from the soapbox. We opened the street meeting one evening singing **Good-Bye Dollars I Must Leave You.** The following is the gist of Joe's talk that night:

" 'Now boys, the reactionary, subsidized press is telling us that they will soon be bringing a shipload of 4,000 men at $40 a head from Europe. Now, the question is, what are you going to do? Are you going to the dock and sneer at them and say here is another load of damn ignorant foreigners to take our jobs, or are you going to try and make friends with them and invite them to our I.W.W. hall?' "

FRANK LEFFERTS served three jail terms in the free speech fights in California. He recalled himself as "a second-rate speaker" but Joe Hill thought differently. "You always give them something new," Joe said. Irene Smith, the "little mother" of the Socialist movement there and, with poet Laura Paine Emerson, one of the memorable women in the free speech fights, came to the jail at Santa Ana and said, "Comrade Lefferts, when you are turned loose will you talk on the street and gather a crowd and turn them over to me?"

Comrade and Fellow Worker Lefferts did just that. "In those days I had a voice like a foghorn on a trans-Atlantic liner. Before I spoke I fortified my brain cells with a cup of black coffee and alcohol, and how I did enjoy exploiting my inflated ego by getting a crowd for Mrs. Smith. She had some of them crying that night."

Last month C. & F. W. Lefferts got tired of living to save funeral expenses and moved on to help organize Angels Local 23.

His friend Norman L. Smith, 164 West Canton St., Boston, writes us that "he left with no regrets because for the past year he was so weakened as to be unable even to continue his only remaining hobby of mailing out literature on freedom.

"His friends say a small but permanent memorial should be put up for him, just to indicate another 'man who never died.' A number of small amounts would be more appropriate than a few large ones. The balance from the relatively small cost of a memorial will be at the disposal of the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. Its activities more than anything else warmed his big heart."

Mr. Smith also asks for facts on Frank Lefferts' life, to piece out a biography he hopes to write.

ON LABOR DAY, 1957, we wish we would order a 21-gun salute to labor pioneers like Frank Lefferts, but he himself bore his prestige lightly. Referring to the organization of the San Pedro Local in 1910, he wrote to Barrie Stavis:

"Do not give Shea and myself too much credit. The boys would of got their charter without us."

Maybe so, but it would of took a lot longer, without the "jawsmith" on the job.

—THE GUARDIAN

BITTER HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA'S PEACH BOWL

U.S. pickers fight Mexicans for jobs

By John G. Roberts
Special to the Guardian
YUBA CITY, CALIF.

THE FRUIT IS RIPE in Northern California's Peach Bowl. This year that means hardship for more than a thousand migrant pickers and their families. Their jobs are being taken by Mexican nationals, imported on an unprecedented scale by the growers in an all-out assault on wages. Outside labor, on substandard pay, will pick as much as 80% of the peach crop this year. The situation here is part of a pattern apparent all over California and in other farm-factory states as well.

The Mexican contract labor program was inaugurated during World War II as an emergency measure; it has been continued because foreign nationals are a cheap, easily exploited labor force and a handy weapon against unionism. There are an estimated 10,000 "nationals", including Japanese and Filipinos, in the Sacramento Valley now, and about 65,000 in all of California.

VIOLATIONS: The U.S.-Mexican migrant labor agreements provide for prevailing wage rates for nationals and that no foreign contract labor shall be used while competent domestic workers are available. Any employer of nationals must hire any able domestic who applies.

But Ernesto Galarza, vice president of the Natl. Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO) says hundreds of experienced pickers have been turned away from orchards where Mexican and Japanese are working steadily at lower than prevailing wages.

In the squalid county camp here in the heart of the peach country, I talked to men and women who had been around for weeks and had not even made expenses, although they had sought work daily. I saw families hungry, without money even for gas to drive out to the orchards.

Meanwhile, Mexican nationals were earning 70 to 80c an hour, or 10 to 12c a box for peaches. Where the nationals were formerly an emergency force to relieve the shortage of domestic labor,

THE BRACERO
He, too, needs work

the roles are now reversed, with the domestic serving as a standby force to be fully employed only at the peak of the season, which lasts two weeks at most. At present rates, the whole family has to pitch in to earn a day's pay. "We picked 198 boxes today," an Oklahoma man said jubilantly. That gave him about $24, but it represented a full day's work for his wife and three daughters. Single men can't make $1 an hour even when they find work.

VIOLENCE: There is universal resentment, some of it directed against the Mexicans themselves. One picker said he had lost his job in Arkansas when 25,000 Mexicans were brought in; he had come to California to find work, but instead he found more **braceros.** "Some day I'm going to kill me one of them job stealers," he declared.

Some younger domestic workers form

NOT ENOUGH JOBS FOR ALL HANDS
Migrants blame the Growers' Assn. for trouble in the orchards

gangs looking for Mexicans to beat up. One young local worker said, "You can't get a job unless you talk that tamale language." He told me had seen some "white" boys gang up on two Mexicans the night before. "I don't go in for that sort of thing," he said, "but I was so mad I jumped in and kicked 'em around some myself." A man with six children told me: "I've been here two weeks and worked two days, made nine dollars. I'm getting fed up; we ought to run those bastards back across the border."

'NO ROUGH STUFF': Most domestics blame the Growers Assn., which, despite the labor surplus, is still bringing in **braceros** by the truckload. The displaced domestic migrants have been signing up in the AWU by the hundreds. Galarza and his staff have been distributing relief as well as organizing camps in the face of growers' hostility. A main union concern is to avoid violence which would enable police to clamp a lid on the area and hamper organization.

An AWU leaflet distributed in the Yuba City camp says: "The Union does not want the domestic workers to get hot at the Mexican Nationals or the Japanese. They are working people just like you. They came here because of the poverty in their countries. But that is no reason why they should be used to bump you off your jobs or to cut your wages. The Union will not go along wth any hatred or rough stuff against these Nationals. We will work this thing out the American way. And we can, provided you pull together."

TOUGH LIFE: Most growers prefer nationals to domestic labor because the **braceros** are at the mercy of their employers. The "prevailing wage" in their contract is set by the growers' and farmers' associations and the **bracero** seldom works enough hours a week to come out with much. He must pay $12.50 a week for board and other fixed expenses. Galarza estimates that a man working a full 48-hour week at the rate of 70c an hour will earn just $20 after deductions. . . . If he works less he may come out even owing his employer.

Braceros live in overcrowded shanties, barracks or barns. Food is usually poor, often inadequate. Sanitary facilities are primitive and inconvenient and grounds resemble barnyards. Petty graft, gouging and intimidation prevail, and "gripers" may be shipped back to Mexico.

WORST YET: Yet the **braceros** continue to vie for contracts. The Mexican government estimates that 500,000 workers, or 5.5% of the labor force, will be contracted to U.S. farmers during 1957. Arrangements with the Japanese and Philippine governments threaten a greater influx, under even inferior contractual conditions. The possible effect on U.S. agricultural labor is incalculable, particularly at a time when layoffs in other industries have swelled the ranks of harvest migrants. Galarza says that the present situation in Northern California is "the worst I've ever seen."

California Dept. of Employment officials deny union charges and Gov. Knight has refused to meet with union or workers' representatives. The California Packing Co. (Del Monte), operating huge orchards and canneries in the region, is a mainstay of Associated Farmers, which wields formidable political influence in Sacramento. The canneries are also in a position to dictate the price of peaches.

Prices at the cannery have dropped from $73 to $63 a ton; the independent growers seem to be trying to pass the loss along to the workers. So far they have been completely successful.

Encounter in the Bronx

The Rev. Dr. Billy Graham went to the Bronx yesterday to offer forgiveness and a better way of life to a man accused of taking $500.19 in offerings at the Graham rally in Yankee Stadium last Saturday.

The accused man, Louis Silver, a 46-year-old former liquor salesman from Los Angeles, mulled his decision and said: "I'm in enough trouble already."

—N.Y. Times, 7/26

OREGON GOVERNOR PARDONS

ACPFB saves man from deportation after 23-year fight

AN UNCONDITIONAL pardon from Gov. Robert D. Holmes of Oregon for two bad-check charges dating back to 1919 has ended 23 years of harassment of 58-year old Walter Baer of Seattle by immigration authorities seeking to deport him to Germany.

Baer, who claims to have been born in the U.S. despite testimony of older relatives to the contrary, first ran afoul of the Immigration Dept. in the early '30's because of activity in behalf of the unemployed. Also at that time, as an engineer, he devised a sewage plan for Portland which won the voters' approval but incurred opposition of Columbia River power interests. The bad-check charges, totalling less than $100, for which he served time as a youth, were raked up and his deportation ordered under the moral turpitude provisions of the 1917 immigration law.

His deportation was stayed in 1945 by a conditional pardon from Gov. Earl Snell. Deportation proceedings were reinstated under the Walter-McCarran Law of 1952 which rules that only unconditional pardon can halt deportation for moral turpitude.

Baer's case has been handled from the outset 23 years ago by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

BARBED WIRE FOR NEW YORK FARM HANDS

NAACP charges 'slave racket'

NEW YORK'S "20th century slave racket," as NAACP labor secy. Herbert Hill calls the state's migrant labor system, seemed scheduled for a thorough investigation last week. State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin sent Daniel A. Daly, chief investigator, to join others already in Syracuse. They were to look into documented charges by Hill and Elmira NAACP president Latta Thomas that central New York's migrant farm labor camps are guilty of "widespread and blatant violation of the state labor laws." Thomas is a minister.

The NAACP officials also filed charges with the Syracuse and Binghampton district offices of the State Labor Dept. Harlem's State Sen. James L. Watson, secy. of the Joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor, said he would make on-the-spot investigations immediately.

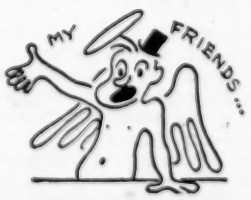
FALSE LURES: Negroes from the rural areas of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and S. Carolina go annually to New York's farming sections to harvest crops. Fellow Negro scouts sent by the farmers to round up the laborers promise the men, women and children high wages, pleasant living conditions and free transportation.

Hill and Thomas told reporters of visiting ten camps to which migrants were taken in Onondaga, Cayuga, Chemung and Steuben counties. The NAACP officials described some as "abandoned farm houses, dilapidated shacks, and lean-to shanties lacking sanitary facilities." Once there, the workers are told that they themselves must pay for their transportation. If they have no money they are forced to work off the debt. Those who rebel are left stranded, often not knowing where they are.

One place, with barbed-wire fence and armed guards, resembled a concentration camp. Only two of the ten visited by Hill and Thomas displayed State Health Dept. certificates required by law. The minister said men and women in the Martville camp had got so deeply in debt that they were being held in virtual peonage. He said he heard reports of padded credit accounts and of goon squads to keep workers in line. Both men saw children of nine working in the fields in violation of state law.

Save The Date For

Guardian's Ninth Anniversary Dinner



Thurs., Nov. 21 in New York

THE NEW FREEDOM

Moscow festival highlights changes since 20th Congress

By Cedric Belfrage

MOSCOW

AS HISTORY'S GREATEST wingding breaks up, 2,000 visiting newshounds and delegates returning to their 127 countries seek to assess, in light of what they saw and heard in its birthplace and capital, where the socialist revolution stands today. For the Soviet peoples, the Youth Festival merges into the celebration of their state's 40th anniversary.

Today as every day, a devout procession snakes its way from under my hotel window into the Lenin and Stalin mausoleum fronting the Kremlin. Many wonder what the embalmed leaders would think of the no-holds-barred popular carnivals in the Kremlin where, amid fireworks bursting from the fortress-palace's "grim" towers, Egyptian girls belly-danced and Americans rock-'n'-rolled beneath Uncle Joe's very window.

CONTRADICTIONS: The whole character of the Festival has shown the government's awareness that at the 20th CP Congress it started something it couldn't stop even if it would. In countless discussions in which every visitor has been able to participate with Muscovites and delegates from throughout the U.S.S.R., the people show themselves to be at once politically aware and monolithically loyal. Conscious of how far they have already moved, and of the brakes applied by the cold war and their help to others, they are healthily impatient to move faster into a better and freer life.

TALKS AND TALKS: The hundreds of more or less formally arranged get-togethers varied from good to bad as discussions. The journalists' gabfest, getting off the ground with a few capitalist lads tossing out concrete challenges, fizzled out in an orgy of self-congratulatory agit-prop from the socialist camp. In university lecture halls I found some 500 polyglots participating in two seminars, on philosophy and on history and archaeology. In the former, Poles and Yugoslavs had started something lively by "revisionist" approaches to Marxism. Outside in the marble hallways, they were playing on the loudspeaker system "South Pacific," Eddie Fisher and "It's a Sin to Tell a Lie."

The transformation scene in the vast area between and around the university and the new Lenin Stadium—a shambles a year ago, but now completed and landscaped—is astonishing; nearby a whole new town of apartment blocks is now being lived in. Equally astonishing are the developments within the university, where Dudintsev's outspoken novel **Not By Bread Alone** and the Hungarian events have intensified the ferment started by the 20th Congress.

An American Festival delegate—who later admitted he'd spoken to only one student, and tried to get his statement corrected—told a U.S. TV interviewer that 95% of Moscow students were against their government's action in Hungary. In fact their predominant opinion, so far as I got it from them, was not that Soviet intervention was wrong but that past policies, which made it necessary must have been appalling. For that reason they see Hungary as a blot on their country's record which may take long to erase.

SHARP CHANGES: To add—as the facts demand—that the students are as loyal as everyone else, is to say that in the new Soviet atmosphere their actions must be judged by new standards. The highly-educated young generation is responding to the relaxation of internal pressures as it was bound to do, and nothing could be more democratically healthy.

The change may be judged by two recent events: a succesful strike against poor food in the commissary, and the appearance on a wall-newspaper board of a group manifesto against the distorting of Soviet history, including the role of Trotzky. This was removed and put back again, and finally the expulsion of five students connected with it was announced. A protest against this, which even the university Komsomol leader signed, was successful.

Nobody has in fact been disciplined for trying to make new flowers of controversy bloom since the ferment began. In virtually all the students, I was told by them, confidence and pride in their country have only been intensified by the new freedom.

The same seems to be true of the workers, who have gone briefly on strike in several big plants recently—once in protest against the firing of Molotov & Co., whose record they respect although they prefer the policies associated with the Khrushchev group. My impression is that the comparatively "unknown" Khrushchev still has to prove himself in the people's eyes; and that Zhukov, while showing no sign of wanting more power, is the most popular and influential man in the government.

NEW HISTORY: The young lawyer with the U.S. "participants" who stood on the street reading the UN report on Hungary merely started another of the endless unscheduled discussions and proved the opposite of what he wanted. Whatever they may have written, U.S. newsmen have been amazed by the freedom with which people talk of their government's shortcomings in some areas.

THE AMERICAN BANNER AT THE WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL
Delegates from 127 countries made it carnival time in Moscow

All with eyes have seen history made once more here; neither Muscovites—now with addresses of new friends in every land, and studying languages like crazy—nor their young guests will ever be quite the same again. The only "propaganda" in any bad sense has been made by the U.S. authorities, Canutes to the last, denying the tidal movement and only ending up with wet feet. While the U.S. Embassy hatched idiot schemes with some U.S. delegates and newsmen and in cables with Washington, even the British bowed before the wind by giving three parties for their country's delegates, at one of which the Ambassador's daughter danced with the son of British CP leader Harry Pollitt.

NEW FRIENDSHIPS: Yet the thought that this festive city is the target for H-bomb planes surrounding it in every direction, ready to take off at a minute's notice, reminds us of the terrible nature of the idiocy. Outside my window I watched half a million young people march into the square one evening and, with searchlights playing over the sea of faces, voice humanity's cry for "No More Hiroshimas."

Amid all their rejoicings, Muscovites and their guests could never quite forget the threat and the peril. But in the happiest possible circumstances not only has East met West, but neighboring peoples with common problems—Arab, Latin American, African—have met here for discussions they are prevented from having at home. Seeing all this multitude together, and feeling one with them if rather antique, has made every sally into the street an adventure and a joy in this Festival in Moscow.

Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

broader agreement on disarmament."

The U.S. stood pat on a ten-month suspension of tests as part of an elaborate, step by step disarmament plan, which would include halting production of fissionable materials for weapons and reduction of armed forces and disposal of non-nuclear weapons through various stages. The fulfillment of the stages following the first step would depend upon "improved political conditions," meaning a solution of German, Korean and Vietnamese reunification and of the Middle and Far East problems.

WORLD PROTESTS: As the demand for a ban on nuclear weapons tests independent of other agreements began to increase throughout the world and the U.S. position came under sharp criticism, Secy. Dulles flew to London to rally Washington's Western allies on behalf of a highly ballyhooed new proposal. On Aug. 2 Stassen began a long-drawn out explanation of this proposal, whose end is not yet in sight.

The new proposal worked out by Secy. Dulles offered basically nothing new and completely ignored the immediate and essential issue of halting nuclear weapons tests. He flew to London, as the **New Statesman** pointed out, mainly "to clear up the confusion in Western policies over the zones of inspection." With the approval of Washington's Western allies, Dulles offered Moscow two alternatives: a "latitudinal" zone, including the Arctic Circle, Alaska and a part of Eastern Siberia; and a different "longitudinal" zone.

U.S. ADVANTAGE: Declaring that the Arctic Zone plan would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union, the **New Statesman** said: "Although it includes a few major bases on either side, it does cover the Soviet long-range air assault routes to North America, without giving any corresponding coverage of U.S. air assault routes from Britain, South Europe, Pakistan and the Far East. In short, it would give the U.S. a very considerable military advantage."

Lancaster in London Daily Express

"A trough of low pressure is moving rapidly eastward across the North Atlantic —and guess who's in it?"

"Much the same criticism can be made of the second alternative," the **New Statesman** said, "which covers nearly all of Europe and part of Soviet Asia. This area includes all the principal Soviet strategic air bases in the Western hemisphere, but omits U.S. bases in Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, Greenland and Iceland."

A NEW OBSTACLE: The zonal inspection system was not only unsatisfactory but seemed designed to further complicate the discussions and divert attention from the main issue. In reply to a question by Zorin, Stassen and French delegate Jules Moch explained that the inspection system would come into force only after a disarmament agreement was concluded. But, they hastened to add, no disarmament agreement could be concluded until the inspection system was unconditionally accepted. "In short," the **New Statesman** commented, "far from being a short cut to a disarmament treaty, the inspection zone plan seems to be merely an additional obstacle . . ."

It was also evident that the U.S. had not given up its political conditions to a disarmament agreement. Three days before Secy. Dulles' new proposal was unfolded in London, representatives of the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany announced a 12-point "Berlin Declaration," reaffirming their demand for German reunification on Western terms and the right of a reunited Germany to join NATO.

WHAT IT MEANS: "The declaration," the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** reported, "is due to strengthen Chancellor Adenauer's prospects at the [Sept. 15] national election. It will enable him to assure the German people that their American, British and French allies will not make any disarmament deal at the London talks behind W. Germany's back."

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** of Munich, however, wondering why the four powers presented views "the Soviet Union never can consider as a basis of negotiation," added: "The Berlin Declaration could in fact contribute to the obstruction of the London disarmament talks."

In an equally pessimistic vein columnist Walter Lippman commented: "For all practical purposes, [the Berlin Declaration] is a commitment on our part not to try to negotiate a significant treaty on armaments. For this declaration gives Dr. Adenauer the power of veto until the Soviet Union agrees to German reunification on terms which amount to unconditional surrender. At present, to put it mildly, the unconditional surrender of the Soviet Union is not in sight."

PIE IN THE SKY: The zonal inspection system and the Berlin Declaration were not only obstacles to the success of the London talks but seemed to indicate that Washington was far from willing to halt the arms race and nuclear weapons tests. In an acute analysis of recent statements by Secy. Dulles and President Eisenhower, **I. F. Stone's Weekly** pointed out that, even if the Soviet Union accepted the U.S. proposal in its entirety, Washington has offered "no such quid pro quo."

"The [U.S.] armed services," the weekly said, "acquiesced in the 'open skies' proposal as 'pie in the sky' diplomacy, a utopian scheme the immemorially suspicious Russians were unlikely to accept. . . . Now that the Russians have been moving toward acceptance in part of aerial and ground inspection, the military are shying away in alarm from the entire Eisenhower package deal . . ."

Looking at the record it would seem obvious that President Eisenhower's Aug. 21 statement has contributed little to break the deadlock at the London disarmament conference.

A REVIEW OF 'THE FBI STORY'—I

Hoover's role in the Palmer Raids is concealed

By Albert E. Kahn
(First of a series of three)

"THE HISTORY OF THE FBI, in reality, is the story of America itself and the struggle for an ideal. . . . The FBI represents the people's effort to achieve government by law. It is an agency of justice."

N.Y. **Herald Tribune** reporter Don Whitehead so sums up the theme of his recent work, **The FBI Story***, which for months has been on the national best-seller list with the number of copies now in print put at a quarter of a million.

The significance of the book is less literary than political. The semi-official nature of it is indicated in a foreword by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover terming it the only "single volume recounting the FBI's birth, development and struggles." Not only was all aid given the author by the FBI, says Hoover, but the project had the "full approval" of Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. The FBI chief himself vouches for the "painstaking" accuracy of the book.

With this sponsorship, plus the influence the FBI exerts in the life of the nation, a careful examination of the book's contents is warranted. But so numerous are its distortions, omissions and falsehoods that another volume would be required merely to catalogue, let alone refute, them all. This review is limited to some of the major misrepresentations.

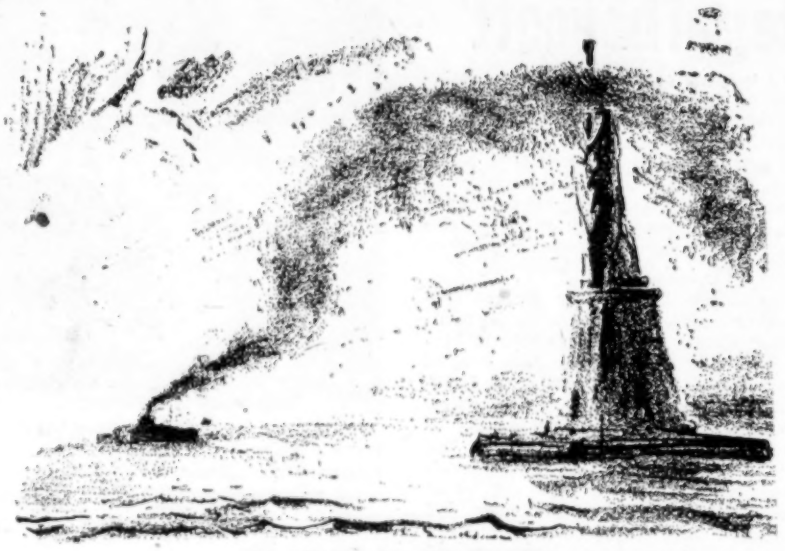
ONE OF THE MOST GLARING of these concerns the role of J. Edgar Hoover in the Palmer Raids conducted in 1919-20 by the Justice Dept. under Atty. Gen. A. Mitchell Palmer in the name of combatting a "Red plot to overthrow the Government." More than 5,000 aliens and citizens were seized in those raids. Hundreds were arrested without warrants and held incommunicado. Six prisoners died on Ellis Island. Some went insane. At Deer Island, one prisoner committed suicide by leaping from a five-story window. Another, a key witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense, flung himself to his death—or was pushed—from the 14th floor of the Bureau's Park Row building in New York.

During recent years, FBI chief Hoover

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Whitewashed

has maintained he "deplored" the Palmer Raids and had nothing to do with them. This is the thesis advanced by Whitehead's book, which makes a cursory reference to the raids but fails to indicate the excesses committed during them.

At the time of the Palmer Raids, Hoover was director of the "anti-radical" General Intelligence Division of the Justice Dept.'s Bureau of Investigation (its name was officially changed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935). It was Hoover's GID that compiled the lists of persons to be arrested during the raids. Before the first raids, Federal agents throughout the country received a Bureau directive instructing them "to communicate by long distance to Mr. Hoover any matters of vital importance which arise during the course of the arrests," and to send "marked for the *'Attention of Mr. Hoover'* a complete list of the persons arrested . . ." (Italics in original.)



THE SAILING OF THE BUFORD
The cartoon above depicting the deportation of aliens during the Palmer Raids period was drawn by Boardman Robinson and first appeared in The Liberator *in Feb., 1920.*

HOOVER TOLD NEWSMEN in January, 1920: "Approximately 3,000 of the 3,600 aliens taken into custody during the recent nationwide round-up of radicals are perfect cases for deportation." Two hundred and forty-nine Russian-born men and women had already been deported on the **S.S. Buford**, dubbed by newspapers "The Soviet Ark." Said Hoover: "Second, third and as many Arks as may be necessary will be made ready as the convictions proceed."

Prior to the raids, Atty. Gen. Palmer had secretly arranged to change certain government regulations to facilitate the deportation of "radical" aliens. He later admitted that he held "several conferences with officials of the Dept. of Labor" [then in charge of immigration] and reached "an agreeable arrangement" making possible the mass issuance of arrest warrants and the denial of legal counsel to those arrested. One of Palmer's aides who participated in these conferences was J. Edgar Hoover.

At a subsequent trial concerning the illegal arrest of certain aliens, Henry Skeffington, the Commissioner of Immigration, was asked by the judge: "Did you have any instructions as to this procedure?"

"We had an understanding," said Skeffington.

"Written instructions?" asked the judge.

"No," replied Skeffington, "we had a conference . . . with Mr. Hoover."

WHEN ATTY. GEN. PALMER subsequently appeared before congessional committees investigating the raids, his Special Assistant, J. Edgar Hoover, sat beside him and prompted him on his answers. Asked by Sen. Thomas Walsh how many search warrants had been issued, Palmer replied: "I cannot tell you, Senator, personally. If you would like to ask Mr. Hoover, who was in charge of this matter, he can tell you."

From all this, it would seem that J. Edgar Hoover is today being inordinately modest in claiming he had nothing to do with the Palmer Raids.

Similar reticence is displayed by Hoover and Whitehead in connection with the part played by the Bureau of Investigation in the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were arrested during the Palmer Raids. The only mention of this case in **The FBI Story** occurs in a footnote in which Whitehead casually observes that in 1927 (the year Sacco and Vanzetti were executed) Hoover "reviewed" the old Bureau files and found "nothing in them reflecting on the guilt or innocence" of the two men, and established that the Bureau's only function in the case had been to investigate "the communists' influence in a world-wide propaganda drive to have the condemned men freed."

Whitehead neglects to mention that both Sacco and Vanzetti had been included on the list of "dangerous radicals" compiled by Hoover as head of the Bureau's General Intelligence Division; and that defense counsel had obtained from two Bureau agents in Boston affidavits stating that they had worked closely with Massachusetts state officials in securing the conviction of Sacco-Vanzetti—although they, the Bureau agents, were convinced that the two Italian immigrants were innocent of the robbery and murder with which they had been charged.

AS FELIX FRANKFURTER, then a law professor at Harvard, wrote in 1920 in his famous study of the frame-up, **The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti:** "Facts have been disclosed, and not denied by the prosecution, to show that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti was part of a collusive effort between the district attorney and agents of the Justice Dept. to rid the country of these Italians because of their Red activities."

In 1926, in his argument opposing a defense motion for a new trial, Massachusetts' Asst. D.A. Ranney assailed publicizing the Bureau's records in the case in terms that today seem amazingly contemporaneous:

"That is the police force, the police detective force, fundamentally, of the United States government, without which we might have rebellion and revolution in this country: Your Honor knows that in all police departments, in all detective departments, secrecy is a watchword,

a byword. . . . And if the secrets were broadcast, what would be the result? There would be no crime detected and punished. And yet Letherman and Weygand [the two Bureau agents who had written affidavits] give their affidavits to these defendants and betray the secrecy of their department . . . there is a breach of loyalty, and we wonder if we cannot conscientiously find that these men, not now in the department, did not leave there . . . with dishonor."

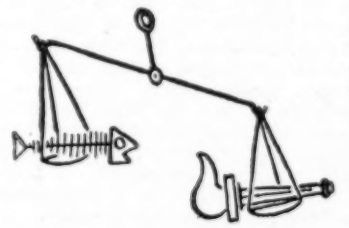
HARLAN FISKE STONE became Attorney General in 1924 and ousted from the Justice Dept. several officials involved in the raids and other activities. Hoover, however, not only remained but replaced detective William J. Burns as head of the Bureau of Investigation. His appointment was made on the recommendation of then Secy. of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

In a statement forbidding further "anti-radical" operations by the Bureau of Investigation, Atty. Gen. Stone declared that the Bureau should not be concerned with "political or other opinions of individuals" but only with criminal acts, and that when "a police system goes beyond these limits it is dangerous to the proper administration of justice, and to human liberty."

J. Edgar Hoover acknowledged that "the activities of communists and other ultra-radicals have not up to the present time constituted a violation of Federal statutes," and that the Justice Dept. therefore had "no right to investigate such activities." This was tantamount to an admission that, if the communists had broken no laws, he himself had.

NEXT WEEK: The FBI's growth in the '30s, and its role in World War II.

**THE FBI STORY. A report to the people, by Don Whitehead. Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. 357 pp., indexed. Random House. $4.95.*



BOARD PRECEDENT

SACB drops case against peace group

FOR THE FIRST TIME since it was set up in business, the Subversive Activities Control Board has dropped a case pending before it. Early this month the Dept. of Justice moved to abandon a scheduled hearing before the Board to determine if the Save Our Sons Committee should be ordered to register as a "communist front."

The action came on a motion by attorney Pearl M. Hart of Chicago representing the SOS committee, and was granted on the ground that the organization is now defunct and that "an order to register would not accomplish any useful purpose in this particular case."

The committee was organized in the Argo, Ill., home of Mrs. Florence Gowgiel in October, 1952, by mothers, fathers, wives and sweethearts of men fighting in Korea. Its stated purpose was to "end this senseless, bloody war . . . and save our sons." Mrs. Gowgiel and the father of a prisoner of war in Korea were co-chairmen.

The Justice Dept.'s action in the SOS case was contrary to that followed in the cases of the Civil Rights Congress and the American Peace Crusade, both of which were listed as "communist fronts" after they went out of existence. In those cases, the SACB ruled that "no organization may defeat the requirement of registration by dissolution." The Justice Dept. called this a "correct rule of law" but held it not to be "in the public interest" to apply it in the SOS case "because no recent activity exists to be disclosed."

THE FIGHT TO VOTE

Tuskegee Negroes charged with staging 'illegal boycott'

By Eugene Gordon

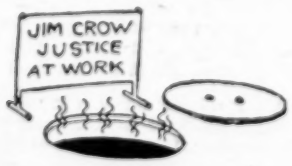
NEGROES OF MACON COUNTY, Ala., and of Tuskegee, Macon's principal city, retaliated on June 25 against decades of civil-rights denial by refusing to deal with local white merchants. Immediate cause of the revolt was a legislative measure to exclude from the city more than 90% of the registered Negro voters. Offices of the movement were raided and last week its leaders were enjoined to halt "the illegal boycott."

That struggle—a detail of the bigger one in the state at large and of the one still bigger in the South as a whole—is a penetrating footnote to the history which Congress is recording in its civil-rights debate. Current numbers of the **Congressional Record** do not record the reason why 16,000,000 descendants of slaves are still unfree in The Free World 94 years after Emancipation, but events in and around Tuskegee provide essential information. The 20-year-old Tuskegee Civic Assn. hinted at one reason when it retorted to the merchants' cry of "boycott" that 1) their misfortune was partly of their own doing and that 2) they can help undo it whenever they wish.

SQUEEZE PLAY: Though Negroes outnumber whites six to one in Macon County—27,234 of its 31,937 population being Negro—and seven to three in Tuskegee (with a population approximating 7,000), the county has only 1,053 Negro voters (Tuskegee, 420), against 2,600 white. Macon County State Sen. Sam Engelhardt, just the same, watches anxiously the Negro's plodding, tortured advance. His fears were expressed in his bill, unanimously passed on July 12, shrinking Tuskegee until it squeezed out all but ten of the Negro voters.

Agricultural Macon County lives close to poverty, but Tuskegee has the world-famous Institute founded 77 years ago by Negro educator Booker T. Washington. It has also one of the country's largest VA hospitals. Negroes, who largely staff both institutions, are intellectually and economically superior to most white Tuskegeeans. The nightmare of losing an annual income estimated at $8,000,000 is the immediate cause of white Tuskegee's anguished reaction to black Tuskegee's refusal to deal with white merchants.

SELF-PROTECTION: That action began in June, when—according to Dean Charles G. Gomillion, TCA president—a group of Negro citizens first "showed dissatisfaction" with Engelhardt's rezoning measure by "exercising their rights to trade where they please." Gomillion and his associates know that "to interfere with the operation of any business merchant" may be defined and



punished as an illegal boycott in Alabama. He repeatedly insists that Negro Tuskegeeans — including students—"are simply seeking to protect themselves, as well as they can, by using their economic resources as wisely as they think they can."

Reminding a reporter that Tuskegee white merchants shared Engelhardt's aversion to Negroes' voting, Gomillion said: "They have no reason to complain. If they can get along without our votes they can get along without our dollars."

ABOLITION: The merchants complained to Engelhardt. He promptly introduced a measure which would abolish Macon County by dividing it into five parts and giving each to an adjoining county. The bill is being opposed in the counties involved. He stimulates enthusiasm by warning that if Congress passes the civil rights bill, Alabama may have to abolish 12 additional counties with large Negro populations. Being a local measure, the Tuskegee gerrymandering bill passed the legislature mechanically; the other one will have to face a statewide referendum next May.

Adjoining Montgomery County, objecting that it has enough "racial problems" already, would get a slice of Macon extending to Tuskegee, with most of that city—including a part of the Institute's campus—annexed. The other counties would swallow the rest of the campus. **Southern School News** said this would impose "added election expense, road maintenance, schools and other burdens on the respective counties." All Macon County voters would be disfranchised for at least a year—until qualified in the new counties.

THE WAY IT WAS: Tuskegee Mayor Phil Lightfoot told reporters that "the boycott will never succeed in regaining the Negroes' voting rights." Negroes had always been "treated wth respect;" but for the "boycott," they could have "almost everything the way they had it before." What they had before included registration boards' failure to meet for as long as two years at a stretch; the meeting of only two registrars when the law required more; trick questioning aimed at disqualifying Negroes.

State Atty. Gen. Patterson encouraged Tuskegee reaction when he raided Civic Assn. headquarters on July 25. He was looking for "evidence of subversive activities which are designed to create disorder, strife and the destruction of our government." Among records, membership lists and literature seized by his investigators, he said he found "evidence" to warrant court action. Mississippi's Sen. Eastland provided an "extract" from the **Daily Worker** identifying Dean Gomillion as among signers of a statement protesting prosecution of Communist leaders in 1948.

Tuskegee Institute President Foster maintains that shifting Gomillion from dean to head of the new College of Arts and Sciences has nothing to do with the militant leader's extra-curricular activities. The only visible pressure on Dr. Foster seems to be the overhanging threat of loss of the state appropriation for the Institute.

'SO WHAT?' Protest continues despite last week's injunction virtually commanding Negroes to rescue bankrupt shopkeepers. Negroes retort that if they are considered "good" citizens when they stay away from the polls, then they must be "good" criminals when they stay away from the stores. Arrests are expected.

Reporters suggested to Gomillion that Engelhardt probably fears Negroes will indeed dominate the Tuskegee government. The Dean retorted: "So what?" and asked if a Negro majority was not "entitled to a majority of the votes." He frankly admitted that Tuskegee Negroes had voted as a bloc and that there had been a "definitely foreseeable" possibility of a Negro's election to city office before the re-zoning.

Ignoring Asst. Atty. Gen. Gallion's plaint that the Negroes are crying for more civil rights while violating those of "the white minority," protest leaders appealed directly to the merchants: "Join us in denouncing the Englehardt law. Declare openly, as you do to us privately, that you didn't sign the petition urging that Negro voters be excluded from the city."

The Pittsburgh **Courier** reported recently that "more and more white people are attending the Tuesday night TCA meetings."

LEVITTOWN RACIST RALLY AT VFW POST
William Myers defied threats and became the first Negro home-owner in the Pennsylvania development. Yelling, menacing mobs gathered for four nights, but last week as state troopers enforced an uneasy peace some in town offered support.

Influenza

(*Continued from Page 1*)

this is what the new variant of influenza seems to be able to do.

"Mutants, whether in people or viruses, do not carry labels explaining their origin. What is expected as the result of increased radiation from nuclear bombs or other sources is simply an increased frequency of mutations. East Asia has already suffered most from 'fallout' coming from both Siberia and Pacific tests. There is, therefore, no intrinsic improbability that this influenza epidemic is yet another evil consequence of these tests."

RAPID SPREAD: Whatever its origin, the new flu spread quickly, touching Europe only lightly so far, but cropping up more seriously in Egypt, the Sudan, Goa, South Africa, Korea and Argentina. In Chile latest reports told of 200,000 cases but only five deaths. On June 21 some sailors in Newport, R. I., and some teen-age schoolgirls in Davis, Calif., became the first victims in the U. S. On Aug. 14 Nicholas Memmos, a Greek student, died in New York of the flu, complicated by pneumonia. By Aug. 20 there were an estimated 20,000-25,000 cases of the new flu in 21 states of the U. S., six deaths reported.

On Aug. 20 Surgeon General Dr. Leroy E. Burney, head of the U.S. Public Health Service, said in a radio broadcast: "We believe the virus is seeded throughout the U. S. at the present time and where an outbreak starts is anyone's guess." He warned that flu could strike more than 34,000,000 in the country which, he said, would have a "terrific impact." He hoped to hold the pandemic down to 10-20% of the population, although in concentrated areas in the world the disease has hit 30-70%. So far, California has been hardest hit, he said, with 17,900 cases, but of these 15,500 have been in the armed forces. The big blow, he warned, might come in mid-September with cool weather and school.

1918 RECALLED: Inevitably the 1918 pandemic of Spanish flu (the Spaniards called it French flu) was recalled. That flu began mildly in May, occasioning few deaths, but became lethal in September. Before it ran its course it had caused 20,000,000 deaths, 548,000 in the U. S. Medical authorities point out, though, that many fatalities were caused by pneumonia that accompanied the flu. Modern anti-biotics are expected to hold down any such toll. Even though the current flu variant is milder than others, Dr. Burney added this caution: "The mild disease experienced so far may change into a more virulent type. There is a possibility that mortality rates may increase. Even at its present strength, the disease cannot be called innocuous."

The machinery mobilized by the government to fight the flu was geared to avoid any charge of socialized medicine, even in an emergency. The Public Health Service emphasized that the vaccine would be distributed "through normal commercial channels." Six of the nation's top drug companies went into full-scale production of the vaccine. A solution of dead flu virus, the vaccine stimulates antibodies to fight the virus as if it were alive. The antibodies build an immunity that lasts about one year.

Cost of the vaccine was put at 40c a shot but New York City secured a low bid from one company to supply it at 31c a shot. The vaccine obtained by the city

will go to essential personnel. Doctors are expected to pay $1 a shot. Most patients may have to pay $5 for the doctor's fee and the shot.

NO KNOWN CURE: The Public Health Service will try to channel production into areas that need it most and publicize the vaccination program but leave it up to communities and the drug companies to enforce priorities.

Supply was the key worry. Dr. Mayhew Derryberry of the Public Health Service said: "It's going to be a very difficult situation. We don't want to get people worried before the vaccine is ready but we do want them to buy it when the epidemic strikes." Another official said: "The American public wants the vaccine but there won't be enough to satisfy them until some time in October." Only 8,000,000 doses were reported ready early in September.

The vaccine takes 10-14 days to take effect. If the pandemic strikes before then there is little the victims can do but sweat it out. There is a 24-48 hour incubation period during which the victim is unaware of the disease and spreads it in his daily contacts. Then follow headache, sore throat, a fever running as high as 104 degrees. It may last four days or so, followed by another few days of weakness. Doctors know no cure but treat the symptoms, prescribing bed rest, keep warm, drink fluids. Some doctors suggest aspirin, and some patients, recently recovered from a bout on a ship in New York harbor, said whiskey helped.

Wait'll Foster hears this!

ROME (AP) — Curzio Malaparte, 59, Italian writer who died Friday, left his vacation villa on the isle of Capri to the Artists Assn. of Communist China.

His best known works were **Kaput** and **The Skin.**

—Clearwater, Fla., **Sun**, 7/21

CALENDAR

Los Angeles

L. A. COMM. FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN. SATURDAY, OCT. 26, is a DAY to remember. 7th Annual Testimonial Dinner Honoring the Foreign Born and their gallant Attorneys, at Park Manor, 607 S. Western Ave., L.A. 6 P.M. Reservation for $15 donation to Fighting Fund.

Berkeley, Calif.

BARGAINS! * * * BARGAINS!
9nnual People's World Bazaar
SEPTEMBER 21, 22
10 A.M.—10 P.M.
Dinner $1.25 both Sat. & Sun.
Movies for children
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Wall Street Journal

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NEW YORK, N.Y.

The "brass checks" in the newspaper field have been pouring out oceans of ink in smears of the U.S. Constitution and attacks on the Justices that so recently made decisions in favor of the common man. But — where are the voices and the letters of the people who have in the past been the victims of these above vultures? Do they fear to attack the fascist even when the fascists are so far off base. Get out those letters to Washington, to newspapers, to any one who holds power, and rout the fascist.

Leroy Dixon

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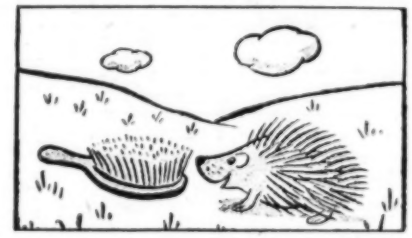
the SPECTATOR

Confidentially speaking

PROBABLY NOT MORE than a handful of Maureen O'Hara's friends, family and press agents really care whether or not she turned from the movie screen to concentrate—if that is not too pallid a word—upon her companion in a Hollywood theater. For most newspaper readers who follow the libel trial of **Confidential** magazine in Los Angeles, Miss O'Hara's honor is not an issue. Nor do they seek to reform movie houses, either by making movies more interesting than one's companion or lowering arms on the seats.

The nation reads each day's installment of the trial as if it were following a prurient lad's inventions made respectable by their position in the news columns. Undeniably these inventions strike a common chord in people. Astonishing tales of the bedroom prowess of Frank Sinatra or John Carroll are read by men who say, some thankfully and others wistfully: "There, but for the grace of God (or lack of money) go I."

THE INTEREST in such carryings-on is ancient and universal. Stern Puritans dwell upon them to denounce them and others merely dwell upon them. There are some who say that because there is this intense interest in the bedroom habits of our fellows, all references to them must be suppressed, that magazines like **Confidential** must be outlawed. The difficulty comes in designating who shall pass judgment upon a publication, who shall decide what is wholesome for the nation sexually, journalistically, artistically, politically.



De Lach, Amsterdam
"Hello there, tall, dark and handsome."

If one has to choose between the peep-hole scribblings of **Confidential** and the more obscene figure of the state arbiter of the printed word, Americans should prefer the trash and let the censor go.

Confidential's offense—aside from whatever libel it may have committed—is mainly that it is such a poor piece of work. It reduces the literary and artistic values of scandal—which in other eras made lasting literature—into smut. It debases the standards of an ancient school of art into boyish scribbles on the wall. It may be argued that in this age our scandals are that low.

IN THAT CASE perhaps the remedy lies not in suppressing the scandals or their reporting but in improving the taste of both.

Vulgarity cannot be legislated out of existence. It is a matter of social climate. When the climate improves presumably the scandal and the scandal sheets will improve.

Is it too fantastic to imagine that under socialism scandal will be tasteful and imaginative and that it will be tastefully treated? Perhaps then actresses, caught in awkward situations, will neatly answer the blue-nose and the prying usher. Or perhaps then it will be universally conceded that sex, like atomic energy, holds so few secrets that there will be no need for spies under the bed to chronicle what everybodys knows. Then perhaps smut will be rendered obsolete.

THE SURVIVAL of a sort of scandal under socialism will not be shocking, but if the blue-nose long survives he is certain to be denounced one day as an error and a violation. The blue-nose, sniffing out the morally impure, screening art and literature, draping nudes and shuddering at forbidden thoughts, is hard to oust, once he's established, because by definition his opponents become libertines.

The blue-nose problem must be handled now by opposing the good people who would ban such outrageous sheets as **Confidential**. They mean well but they know not what they do. If we bring in the blue-nose and the censor, we may have trouble holding on to our liberties. As for **Confidential**, we need only hold our noses.

—Elmer Bendiner

T-H OATH CASE

Appeals Court orders new trial for Killian

ON JUNE 10, ONE WEEK AFTER the Supreme Court issued its far-reaching ruling on Clinton E. Jencks, the Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the similar conviction of another unionist, John J. Killian of Milwaukee.

The GUARDIAN in its July 1 issue pointed out that the two cases were almost identical and that the Appeals Court ruled against Killian precisely on the grounds rejected by the Supreme Court in the Jencks case. Last week the Appeals Court reversed itself and ordered a new trial for Killian.

Like Jencks, Killian had been charged with false swearing in signing a Taft-Hartley oath while he was an appointed member of the executive board of Local 1111 of the independent Electrical Workers on Dec. 9, 1952. He was convicted on informers' testimony before District Judge Win G. Knoch in Chicago last Nov. 29. In announcing its reversal the Appeals Court cited the Jencks ruling giving the defendant the right to examine pertinent parts of the FBI file used against him.